



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—March 31, 1911.
A "LIBERAL" CITIZENS' ALLIANCE.
BARBAROUS MEXICO—AN INFERNO.
THE RIGHT TO ORGANIZE.
LABOR'S LEGISLATIVE GAINS.
A LETTER FROM THE SOUTH.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. X.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1911.

No. 7

THE LOS ANGELES STRIKE.

A synopsis follows of the business recently before the General Campaign Strike Committee:

A communication was received from Attorney Appell to the effect that the Court of Appeals had denied the petition for rehearing the case of Brother Stevens, a member of the strike committee, who had been unjustly convicted and sentenced to a term in prison; he stated that he would immediately appeal to the Supreme Court for a rehearing from the decision of the Court of Appeals; he also asked further instructions in the matter of the Grow case.

The sub-committee on the Los Angeles grocery store reported on the results of its work, and stated that Bro. Cammack was about to leave Los Angeles for San Francisco, and that they thought that a new manager should be selected. They recommended the name of Frank C. Hilliard, at a salary of \$100 per month; approved. Recommended that the secretary of the committee be authorized and directed to negotiate a loan of \$5000, interest not to exceed 6 per cent, in order to improve the service and efficiency of the grocery store; concurred in. The board of stockholders of the Union Labor Grocery Store Association met, elected officers, proceeded with the business, and had carried out the legal formalities necessary for placing the ownership of the store in the hands of the general committee.

The committee on financial statement was instructed to see if the requests of Councils for a weekly statement of general conditions could be complied with.

A communication was received from the organizer of the Laundry Workers' Union in Los Angeles requesting information as to whether the general committee would make further recommendations, and one was also received from Organizer Gunrey on the same subject, in which he recommended that the matter be left in his hands for the present; concurred in.

The secretary called attention to the fact that there were many organizations that should be visited by a committee to acquaint them with the Los Angeles situation, and request them to contribute further to this worthy cause. The secretary was directed to prepare a list of said organizations and to have them ready for a committee appointed on this matter by the Iron Trades Council.

Harriman & Hyckman, attorneys-at-law, Los Angeles, state that several picketing cases have been dismissed, and a number of unionists arrested.

The Los Angeles Central Labor Council believes that the Vernon Baseball Team is owned by the proprietor of Maiers' Brewery, who locked out his men, and has been particularly antagonistic, and requesting that inquiry as to the correctness of the information be made, and asked for advice as to future action. The secretary reported that he was dealing with this matter.

Brother Scharrenberg stated that Organizer Dale had finished his labors in the city in which he was located, and asked if the State Federation of Labor could be of service to the committee in placing him elsewhere. He was advised that the committee would like very much to have the services of Bro. Dale either in and around Los Angeles or in Bakersfield, and Bro. Scharrenberg promised to take the matter up at once with the officers of the State Federation of Labor.

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

A "Liberal" Citizens' Alliance

At a meeting in its offices in the Merchants Exchange Building, the Citizens' Alliance of San Francisco elected the following officers: William L. Gerstle, president; J. A. McGregor, vice-president; P. N. Beringer, secretary; Bush Finnell, general counsel; William L. Gerstle, J. A. McGregor, A. J. Esberg, E. H. Wiel, A. K. Munson, L. H. Sly, Vanderlynn Stow, C. R. Johnson and Max Schmidt members of the executive committee.

It is announced that the organization this year will be run on "liberal lines," with its principle aim "to establish the 'open shop' and industrial freedom."

Recollections of past history, in San Francisco and elsewhere, leave the populace in doubt as to what is meant by the new platform.

Does the Citizens' Alliance mean that heretofore its policy has not been "liberal"? Is it casting doubts upon its own accomplishments? Has it repudiated Herbert George and his kind? Are the victories in the legal field of Bush Finnell responsible for that which we read? So many questions come to mind that we have to stop asking them for want of space.

Whatever change is contemplated, or what the different words used actually mean, constitute the knowledge desired by many in this community. Are wages to be lowered and hours increased, and are the workers to be placed, if possible, in a disorganized state? Experience has proven that usually these results are obtained in the flush of a Citizens' Alliance "victory." Just what gains come to the people, organized or unorganized, is not apparent at either first or subsequent glances.

Among the names of those forming the directorate of the Citizens' Alliance are men who have long been noted for their antipathy for organization among the workers. They were silent all down through the years when seven days each week were worked, when long hours were considered the proper thing "because we pay the wages," when a living salary was scoffed at, and when sanitary and other betterments were laughed at as "socialism" or "anarchism."

With all the opportunities to show the needlessness of combination among the wage earners and the "liberalism" that the employers could have easily invoked, it seems strange at this late day that men would combine for the purpose of destroying trade unions by the sophistry of the "open shop." When will these gentlemen learn?

A "liberal" policy arouses our doubts. Its virtues, when under the guidance of the Citizens' Alliance, have, so far, been unknown.

BARBAROUS MEXICO—AN INFERNO.

By Joseph Moore.

Men and women of America, do you realize the awful conditions that obtain in Mexico? Have you read "Barbarous Mexico," or have you friends who have lived in that country, or have you seen those conditions for yourself?

The Mexico of Diaz is a slave colony of peons, whose lives are ground into profit for the benefit of a handful of industrial freebooters, assisted by a tyrannical, bloodthirsty, unrepresentative government.

If you have not considered this revolution seriously before, it is your duty to do so now, and to act accordingly.

It is a strike of a liberty-loving people against an unholy combination of governmental tyranny and corporation greed.

Under the Diaz regime in Mexico, it is a crime to organize a union.

How do you feel about that, Mr. Union Man? How would you feel if you were a Mexican unionist?

Under Diaz, free speech, free press and the right of assemblage have been suppressed. How do you feel about that, Mr. American Workingman?

The laws of Mexico prevent employers who are inclined to be fair-minded from paying more than a certain low wage intended to keep the workers perpetually in a state of debt and peonage.

John Kenneth Turner, an American author, who, in company with De Lara, a Mexican patriot, toured the country in disguise, found irrefutable evidence of conditions almost unbelievable for their sheer cruelty and callousness in the province of Yucatan, and in the notorious "Valle Nacional," where men, women and children are huddled together on the plantations, under conditions compared with which the negroes of antebellum days were supremely well off.

Why have you not heard of these things? Why doesn't the "public press" tell of these horrors in the twentieth century, and on the border of a progressive nation?

Alas! Mr. Worker, the sooner you find out that the "public" press is a myth, the better. The "public" press is not public at all, but is more privately-owned than even your street cars, and it is not "run" for the benefit of the people, but for private profit.

Harrison Gray Otis, of the Los Angeles "Times," who is strongly for industrial tyranny and finds in Diaz a willing and unscrupulous tool for the continued enslavement of the people, has large interests in Mexico.

You who read these lines are unfair to your class if you do not investigate.

How do you union men expect to organize Southern California, or even to maintain union conditions in Central and Northern California if you permit, by your silence and inaction, the Mexican workers to be crushed for want of your moral and financial assistance?

I assert here and now that the union man who knows of conditions in Mexico, and he should and can know them, and remains silent or uninterested, is deserting—and worse—the cause of the strikers of Mexico—not an active deserter, maybe, but what is equally bad, a passive one.

Silence gives consent. Here are men in Mexico striking with the only weapon allowed them. If

they are crushed, their blood will be upon your head, and let me remind you that punishment will be visited one hundred fold on you by a process as inexorable as fate.

How much longer are you going to shirk your duty? How much longer are you going to permit a servile, prostituted press to lull you to shameful sleep while your brothers are being murdered, your sisters degraded, your humanity outraged?

Mexico is divided from the United States by an imaginary line called the border. Unions have wiped out, in name, international lines—let us wipe them out in fact.

Men are fighting in the insurrecto trenches today without arms. They are fighting for what your fathers won for you by fighting. You did not win the liberties you enjoy. You are in debt to the American Revolution. Pay some of it back by helping the cause of freedom in Mexico now.

The interests see to it that Diaz is well supplied with machine guns. Are you going to see patriots go against them barehanded? They are willing to die—what are you willing to do?

American Government officials have openly expressed their approval of Diaz. How would Jefferson, Lincoln, John Brown or Lafayette feel about that? How do you feel? If you are worthy of the name American, you will protest loud and long, so that, like the patriot shot at Lexington, your indignation shall be heard, not only in Washington, but "round the world."

There is no middle ground. You stand for Freedom or Slavery.

Break your mental shackles. Look! The world is moving. Get in line for progress. Don't disgrace your sires who risked all to get you political freedom.

ORPHEUM.

Out of the eight acts listed for next week at the Orpheum, five will be entirely new. Claude Gillingwater, one of the cleverest and most artistic actors on the American stage, will begin an engagement. Mademoiselle Bianci Froehlich and a company of terpsichorean artists will appear in a repertory of classical and novelty dances. When Burr McIntosh makes his appearance in "The Ranchman" it will be in one of those burly western parts which made him famous before he deserted the stage for photography, publishing and the lecture field. An old minstrel show, entitled "Town Hall Minstrels," will be the contribution of Coakley, Hanvey and Dunlevy, three clever men. The Four Konerz Brothers, "The Boys With the Toys," execute the most difficult tricks with Diabolos, Hoops and Boomerangs. Next week will be the last of Alcide Capitaine, Mullen and Corelli, and Binns, Binns and Binns.

PATRONIZE THIS TRADE UNIONIST.

W. F. Heiliger has leased the cigar store in the Labor Temple at 316 Fourteenth street. In addition, he has a small factory in the rear. Mr. Heiliger walked in the Labor Day parade of 1886. He has been a consistent member of the Cigar Makers' Union all through the years. He carries nothing but union goods, and men who use the fragrant weed are asked to make a note of the fact that a new tenant is doing business at the old stand, and that he has to expect that most of his support will come from those who place a value upon the principles of organized labor.

The Socialists celebrated February 26th as Woman Suffrage Day, and in many cities over the country large meetings were held and strong speeches made in behalf of woman's ballot.

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Men and Measures

Although it is of doubtful constitutionality in any State, as an interference with the right of free contract between parties, Richard Barry, in "Pearson's Magazine," suggests a minimum rate of pay fixed by law as the remedy for the degrading wages for which girls work in our cities. By his argument, Mr. Barry admits his own doubt as to the fate of such a law were it put to the test of the courts, but finds hope in the undeniable progress of the courts in judicial interpretation. As an example of this progressive movement he cites the ten-hour law for women in Illinois. Sixteen years ago the Supreme Court declared such limitation unconstitutional, and two years ago that same Court held otherwise regarding the same law. The Sacramento "Bee" sends out the foregoing, and touches a live issue when it infers that compulsion should be used to see that women and girls are paid a living wage. That they are not is a disgrace to an enlightened nation, besides being a source of continual trouble, for which the women are in no way responsible.

The "Ladies' Home Journal" is going to abandon its bi-monthly issue and appear once a month. Remember that this publication is non-union, as is the "Saturday Evening Post."

The Spring Valley Water Company has decided that improvements and extensions are to cease until President William B. Bourn returns from a pleasure trip in Europe. If the executive officer of the company should decide to travel indefinitely, or fail to return, possibly San Francisco would have, in the near future, to go without water! The incident presents a common-sense argument in favor of municipal ownership of public utilities. When one man, because he is wealthy as a result of selling water to a city, can hold up improvements and extensions in a growing community, it certainly is an eye-opener.

The Rev. Charles R. Brown, formerly of Oakland, has accepted the position of director of the Yale Divinity School. It is said he will revise old methods of considering questions, and his record on the Pacific Coast leads one to believe that tradition will have to give way to progress.

Recently the "Labor Clarion" quoted and commented upon a press report to the effect that "Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel has issued an order that Chinese of the 'exempt' classes whose credentials may be found defective shall be landed upon putting up a bond of \$200, pending investigation." We have received a communication from Mr. Daniel J. Keefe, Commissioner-General of Immigration, inclosing a copy of the order referred to and pointing out that the bond required is in the sum of "not less than \$2000." We are glad to make the correction, although feeling that the principle of exclusion is violated even at the higher figure.

The people of Cleveland are to be supplied with water free of charge, the cost of service to be paid for out of general taxation. This system is advocated by some health authorities, who contend that water is a necessity to the health and cleanliness and general welfare of the people of the city, and that its cost should be met out of general taxation. Many European cities, particularly on the continent, make no charge for water rates. The experiment has been tried in a few cities in this country, and it has not resulted in the wasteful use of water that many have expected. It is sometimes argued that water used strictly for household purposes should be provided free, but that water for lawns and flowers should be paid by meter. Others contend that the beauty of grounds is enjoyed by all, and the cultivated yards and open spaces benefit the people.

C. W. Post, head of the Postum Cereal Company, is planning to launch another newspaper at Battle Creek, Michigan.



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JAPANESE TREATY SCORED.

By Ed Rosenberg,
In the Portland "Labor Press."

What organized labor of Oregon thinks about the recent American treaty with Japan is shown in the following telegram sent on February 24th by the Portland Central Labor Council to U. S. Senators Bourne and Chamberlain:

"Portland Central Labor Council appeals to you to work and vote against Japanese treaty. As business interests retained slavery against protest of Jefferson and other patriots, thus ultimately causing civil war and the negro problem of the south, so business interests now seeking cheap labor invite under Taft treaty Mongolization of western States, bound to result in war with Japan, as western people will fight to preserve our country to the white race."

On February 27th, Senator Bourne sent the following reply to Secretary Robinson:

"I am in receipt of your telegram of February 24th on behalf of the Central Labor Council of Portland, urging me to vote against the Japanese treaty. In reply will say that Senator Chamberlain and myself conferred regarding this treaty and also held conference with the Department of State. Both Senator Chamberlain and myself voted against the treaty, but it was ratified nevertheless."

Senator Chamberlain answered:

"Your night lettergram of the 24th ultimo, protesting against the Japanese treaty, came duly to hand. I spoke against the treaty and did what I could to have the matter postponed so that our people could discuss the situation, but the majority in favor of its ratification was overwhelming. I hope that, notwithstanding my fears, the Japanese Government may continue to withhold passports to those of its laboring classes who desire to come to this country. If they will do that in good faith they can entirely prevent the emigration of Japanese laborers from their country to this. Whether they will or not remains to be seen."

Senator LaFollette in a leading article in his magazine had this to say about the treaty:

"The Taft-Knox dollar diplomacy has scored again. This time it is on a trade with Japan. America has abandoned its right to exclude Japanese laborers, leaving in its place a 'gentleman's agreement,' which, without a treaty provision, is nothing. In return, if there is any consideration given, it must be found in the likelihood that certain New York bankers will be permitted to participate in concessions for the construction of the Manchurian railroads."

"Dollar diplomacy is more interested in Morgan concessions than in Japanese exclusion. Dollar diplomacy traded the navy's secrets for contracts for the Schwab Shipbuilding Company. It is meddling in Turkey to get more concessions for American financiers. What next? Is there anything more, anything which Taft and Knox will not give to foreign nations in exchange for the business desired by their Wall street friends?"

Of course, President Taft considers this treaty a very good one. In one of his recent speeches at Atlanta, Ga., he said so. But then President Taft eulogized Aldrich and Cannon and said the Aldrich tariff law was the best tariff measure ever passed. And so it was—the best tariff measure ever passed to enable our piratical trusts to gouge the American people.

The treaty with Japan, in effect opening our country to Japanese immigration, is more infamous than the Aldrich tariff law. In the near future the people of the west will be the first to feel the evil effects of this treaty by finding more and more Japanese crowding out white labor.

Statistics showing the small number of passports issued by the Japanese Government to laborers desiring entry into the United States will be duly issued by the Japanese Government. On paper the number of Japanese in the western States will be small. In reality in the near future a heavy influx of Japanese laborers will commence, unless the labor unions of the Pacific Coast States immediately start an active and unceasing boycott against all establishments employing Japanese laborers.

My reasons for this prediction are:

First—President Taft is a willing and able tool of the Rockefeller-Morgan-Guggenheim-Hill type of trust magnates. These trusts want cheap labor to bear down even the already low wages of the immigrants of Southern Europe. The Japanese laborers are cheap and over-anxious to come to the United States.

Second—The treaty is absolutely silent on the immigration question. A "gentleman's agreement" made by Japan is to be depended upon that Japan will not issue a large number of passports to laborers coming to the United States.

As to President Taft's subserviency to our trust magnates, nothing further need be said. It is too obvious. As to Japan's "gentleman's agreement," I here quote from "The Future Japan," by W. Petrie Watson, printed in 1907 by E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. On page 191 this authority on Japanese life and politics says:

"The intellect of the country was set free, but many of its moral ideas were involved in ruin. No western State, perhaps, holds the promises of Japan's future, yet none have known such disaster as Japan's immediate past has brought upon Japan's moral system. These inferences are to be noted when it is asserted, as it must be asserted, that subordinate sections of the administrative class of Japan are often venal, the political class unusually corrupt and the commercial class commonly given to indirect and evasive methods and practices. Furthermore, journalistic morality has but few important and consistent examples in the entire press of the country."

In plain English, this means that the Japanese are always ready to do anybody on sight. And as the successful confidence man is he who combines with a gentleman's appearance the ability

to impress upon dupes his bogus gentility, so Japan, playing in with Taft's eagerness to do the American workingman for the benefit of our trusts, has agreed to only issue a limited number of passports to Japanese laborers desiring entrance into the United States.

But tens of thousands of Japanese coolies can enter Mexico under this treaty. Then if such coolies cross the American border, there is of course no violation of this treaty. The "gentleman's agreement" has been kept by Japan.

And Japanese coolies by the hundreds of thousands will press in the immediate future towards the United States. The fifty millions of Japanese, now terribly overcrowded in a country of which only one-tenth is arable land, are forced to seek an outlet for the discontented and suffering millions of laborers whose hand labor of recent years has been supplanted by modern machinery. Korea and Manchuria offer no outlet. There the labor conditions are even more wretched than in Japan. Hence the rush of Japanese into British Columbia until the Vancouver riots put a stop to it. Hence the practical Japanese possession of the Hawaiian Islands.

The rumored immigration of 15,000 Japanese into Mexico is not for strategic military purposes. These 15,000 Japanese coolies will form the advance guard of several hundred thousand of Japanese ready to pour into the United States through the inducement offered them by our trust magnates.

With, say, half a million Japanese permanently settled on the Pacific Coast, within the next ten years, war with Japan for the possession of the Philippines, Guam, Honolulu and the Pacific Coast States is inevitable. President Taft and his trust masters are not worried about the calamity. There is money to be made out of Japanese now, and if war comes there will be more money to be made out of war contracts. Trust magnates don't fight and suffer during war. They leave that to the common people. So why should a war with Japan bother them?

Now again as to the remedy to be applied against the invasion of the Pacific Coast States by Japanese: Formation of Asiatic Exclusion Leagues in Portland and other cities of Oregon. These leagues to be composed not only of members of organized labor, but of all persons willing to aid in the exclusion of Asiatic labor.

The first work of these leagues to be the withdrawal of patronage from all business concerns who persist in employing Asiatic labor.

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THE RIGHT TO ORGANIZE.**By Samuel Gompers.**

Laboring men have been subjected to many relentless prosecutions and bitter persecutions in the years gone by when making a collective effort to promote their own welfare and prosperity. The most oppressive enactments commenced in England in or about the year 1348, soon after the Black Plague. The Black Plague cut down the ranks of the laborers particularly; it has been estimated that 50 per cent of the laborers perished during that epidemic.

This reduction in the supply of workers had the effect of practically doubling the rate of wages, and a statute was passed by Parliament prohibiting laborers from accepting higher wages than they had been receiving before the Black Plague. Another statute was passed going so far as to prescribe what the workers should eat and their clothing; that statute made it a penal offense for a laboring man to eat better food or wear better clothing than the prescribed limitations written in the statute.

Early English Labor Legislation.

Some two hundred years later the English Parliament, in 1563, enacted a statute authorizing justices of the peace to fix the wages of laborers in England, and made it a crime for laboring men to accept higher wages than those prescribed by the justice of the peace; and that statute remained in effect and was rigidly enforced for a period of two hundred and fifty years, and it was not until the year 1815 that this rigorous and abhorrent statute was repealed, and only then because the justices of the peace were suspected of being too liberal toward the English workers.

In or about the year 1553 the English Parliament enacted a law making it an "infamous crime" for workingmen to meet for the purpose of discussing the wages they should expect or the hours per day they would toil; and in 1796 a similar statute was re-enacted, making it a crime for workingmen to assemble to discuss the hours of toil, the rates of wages, or any question bearing upon their industrial conditions.

It was not until 1825 that this legal ban was removed from the workers of England, and even then the organizations that they had established received no legal status; they had no standing in the courts of the nation. It is recorded that as late as 1869 an official of a labor organization, who had embezzled the funds belonging to his organization, was prosecuted for the alleged crime, but the court dismissed the action on the ground that "labor organizations were unknown to the law of England, and the person committing the theft had not perpetrated a crime."

Prior to 1824 the law of England treated the workingmen who endeavored to secure an amelioration of their condition with great severity; strikes of any magnitude or duration were almost impossible, as all attempts at organization for such a purpose were prevented, as far as it was possible, by the law against combination which was then in force.

The great labor disputes which had taken place previous to that time, and, in fact, for years afterwards, were spasmodic outbreaks of actual industrial revolt against innumerable grievances, instead of deliberate arrangements and skilfully organized systems for bringing about rational changes in existing industrial conditions.

Statutes Against Combination Stringent.

The combination laws in operation from 1799 to the time of their repeal in 1825 were extremely stringent in character; in fact, the preamble of the Act of 1799 strikes the keynote of the industrial legislation of that period, in which it was stated: "Whereas, great numbers of journeymen manufacturers and workmen in various parts of this kingdom have, by unlawful meetings and combinations endeavored to obtain advance of their wages and to effectuate other illegal pur-

poses; and the laws at present in force against such unlawful conduct have been found to be inadequate to the suppression thereof, whereby it has become necessary that more effectual provisions should be made against such unlawful combinations, and for preventing such unlawful practices in the future and for bringing such offenders to more speedy and exemplary justice."

The Act went further, and declared null and void all agreements "between journeymen manufacturers or workmen for obtaining an advance of wages, or for lessening or altering their hours of labor and for various other stated purposes." Even the Act of 1825 held that it was "unlawful for persons to meet for the purpose of consulting upon and determining the rate of wages or prices which the persons present at such meeting should demand for their work."

Unions Declared "In Restraint of Trade."

The interpretation of the law was left to the courts, and the judges promptly declared labor combinations to be unlawful at common law, on the ground "that they were in restraint of trade." These decisions led to further and continued agitation on the part of the workmen, and in 1859 a law was enacted providing that workmen should not be held guilty of "molestation" or "obstruction," under the Act of 1825, simply because they entered into agreements to fix the rate of wages or the hours of labor, or to endeavor peaceably to persuade others to cease or abstain from work to produce the same results.

Again the interpretation of this law by the courts was unsatisfactory to its creators, and in 1867 a royal commission was appointed to inquire into the subject and report upon it to Parliament. The result of this investigation brought forth two Acts in 1871—(1) the Trade Union Act; (2) the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The latter statute repealed the Acts of 1825 and 1859.

This new Act made some stringent provisions against employers and against employees in order to prevent alleged coercion, violations, threats, etc. But there was no prohibition against doing or conspiring to do any act on the ground that it was in restraint of trade, unless it came within the scope of the enumerated prohibitions.

It was thought that by the passage of these two Acts ordinary strikes would be considered legal, provided the prescribed limits were not exceeded. It was generally understood that if men undertook a strike they were not in danger of being prosecuted for criminal conspiracy. But in the following year Justice Brett held that "a threat of simultaneous breach of contract by men was conduct which the jury ought to regard as a conspiracy to prevent the company carrying on its business." The workmen were sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

Extreme Measures Necessitated Relief.

This decision and the severity of the sentence caused a widespread agitation in the country, and a great revulsion of feeling, so much so that it resulted in the appointment of another royal commission, which reported to Parliament further alterations in the law; and in 1875 the Home Secretary, Mr. R. A. Cross, introduced a bill in Parliament entitled "The Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act." The bill passed and was approved August 13th, and is known as the "Trade Union Act of 1876."

The former picket clauses of the Act of 1871 were retained in the new law, but this important addition was incorporated in the Act: "An agreement or combination of two or more persons to do, or to procure to be done, any act in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute between employers and workmen, shall not be punishable as a conspiracy if such act as aforesaid when committed by one person would not be punishable as a crime." And in another section the definition of a trade union is thus stated: "The term 'trade union' means any combination,

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whether temporary or permanent, for regulating the relations between workmen and masters, or between workmen and workmen, or between masters and masters, or for imposing restrictive conditions on the conduct of any trade or business, whether such combinations would or would not, if the principal Act had not been passed, have been deemed to have been an unlawful combination by reason of some one or more of its purposes being in restraint of trade."

Generally speaking, this Act gave the English workmen a wider latitude. One of the trade-union reports says concerning it: "It has permitted us to do in combination what we were permitted to do as individuals, but which we were prohibited from doing in association before that law came into effect; it has more particularly established our rights; it has given us certain privileges and restrictions, and at the same time has laid equal privileges and restrictions upon employers."

In an important test case, "Allen vs. Flood," on December 14, 1897, this Act was sustained, and the British workmen believed that the code of industrial warfare was precisely defined so that they could carry on either defensive or offensive operations against employers without subjecting themselves to the penalties of the law.

The Taff-Vale Decision World-Renowned.

But in June, 1900, the celebrated Taff-Vale Railway dispute took place, in which a railway company obtained a decision with damages allowed in the sum of \$119,842 for the alleged injury done to the railway company by the loss of its business and the extra expense involved arising out of "unlawful and malicious conspiracy of the defendants." This decision was rendered by Mr. Justice Farwell.

An appeal was immediately taken to the Court of Appeals, which held that "there was no section in the Acts of 1871 and 1876 empowering a trade union to sue or be sued, and that if the legislature had intended to make that possible the legislature well knew how in plain terms to bring about such a result;" and, further, the Court of Appeals ruled in conclusion, "As there is no statute empowering this action to be brought against the union in its registered name, it is not maintainable against the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, and these defendants must therefore be struck out, the injunction against them must be dissolved, and the appeal as regards these defendants must be allowed with costs here and below."

From this judgment of the Court of Appeals the Taff-Vale Railway Company appealed to the House of Lords, and in pronouncing the concluding opinion of that court the Lord Chancellor said: "In this case I am content to adopt the judgment of Justice Farwell, with which I entirely concur; and I cannot find any satisfactory answer to that judgment in the judgment of the Court of Appeals which overruled it. If the legislature has created a thing which can own property, which can employ servants, which can inflict injury, it must be taken, I think, to have impliedly given the power to make it suable in a court of law for injuries purposely done by its authority and procurement. The judgment of the Court of Appeals is reversed, and that of Justice Farwell restored."

This decision was so startling that it was vigorously denounced as a scandalous illustration of "judge-made law," and "a perversion of the intent of Parliament by hostile judicial interpretation."

Organized Labor's Successful Protest.

The British trade unionists immediately commenced a campaign to secure the amendment of the Trade Union Acts, by which the legislature should affirmatively and positively declare that the funds of trade unions were not liable for any act of a trade union that was not in itself crim-

inal. The result was that in March, 1906, the Government brought in a bill amending the "Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act" to meet the demands of labor. This bill was passed December 21, 1906, and is known as the "Trades Dispute Act," which, because of its importance and application, I quote. It is as follows:

The Law Reproduced.

"An act done in pursuance of an agreement or combination by two or more persons shall, if done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, not be actionable unless the act, if done without any such agreement or combination, would be actionable.

"It shall be lawful for one or more persons, acting on their own behalf, or on behalf of a trade union, or of an individual employer or firm, in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, to attend at or near a house or place where a person resides or works or carries on business or happens to be, if they so attend merely for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or of peacefully persuading any person to work or abstain from working.

"An act done by a person in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be actionable on the ground only that it induces some other person to break a contract of employment, or that it is an interference with the trade, business, or employment of some other person, or with the right of some other person to dispose of his capital or his labor as he wills.

"An action against a trade union, whether of workmen or masters, or against any members or officials thereof on behalf of themselves and all other members of the trade union in respect of any tortious act alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of the trade union, shall not be entertained by any court.

"Nothing in this section shall affect the liability of the trustees of a trade union to be sued in the events provided for by the Trades Union Act, 1871, section nine, except in respect of any tortious act committed by or on behalf of the union in contemplation or in furtherance of a trade dispute."

Thus the working people of Great Britain secured the right to organize and to exercise their activities upon the economic field for their own and for the common protection.

I shall not attempt here to trace the struggle of the working people of the United States to attain the right to organize.

What the United States Courts Have Decided.

For the present article it is sufficient to call attention to the fact that the courts have recently decided that under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law individual members, as well as the entire organization of labor, may be mulcted in threefold damages which any employer or business man can show due to the activities of the workers by withholding their labor power and their patronage. In addition, they may be prosecuted and fined five thousand dollars and imprisoned for one year.

Relief from this decision and from the abuse of the injunctive writ is sought to be obtained in the bill before Congress introduced by the Hon. William B. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, and known as H. R. 25188. It is as follows:

"A bill to regulate the issuance of restraining orders and injunctions and procedure thereon and to limit the meaning of 'conspiracy' in certain cases.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the United States, or a judge or the judges thereof, in any case between an employer and employee, or between employers and employees, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, or involving or growing out of a dis-

pute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property or to a property right of the party making the application, for which injury there is no adequate remedy at law; and such property and property right must be particularly described in the application, which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant or by his, her, or its agent or attorney. And for the purposes of this Act no right to continue the relation of employer and employee, or to assume or create such relation with any particular person or persons, or at all, or to carry on business of any particular kind, or at any particular place, or at all, shall be construed, held, considered, or treated as property or as constituting a property right.

"Sec. 2. That in cases arising in the courts of the United States or coming before said courts, or before any judge or the judges thereof, no agreement between two or more persons concerning the terms or conditions of employment, or the assumption or creation or termination of any relation between employer and employee, or concerning any act or thing to be done or not to be done with reference to or involving or growing out of a labor dispute, shall constitute a conspiracy or other civil or criminal offense, or be punished or prosecuted, or damages recovered upon as such, unless the act or thing agreed to be done or not to be done would be unlawful if done by a single individual; nor shall the entering into or the carrying out of any such agreement be restrained or enjoined unless such act or thing agreed to be done would be subject to be restrained or enjoined under the provisions, limitations, and definitions contained in the first section of this Act.

"Sec. 3. That all Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed."

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WILL J. FRENCH.....Editor

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FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1911.

"Dost thou not see the little plants, the little birds, the ants, the spiders, the bees working together to put in order their several parts? And art thou unwilling to do the work of a human being, and dost thou not make haste to do that which is according to thy duty?"—Marcus Aurelius.

Ask for the union label. It's easy. A little determination, added to insistence upon compliance with your request, because you are doing the hiring when you purchase, will mean that the present comparatively small demand will grow into a volume of business with our friend as the dominating factor.

The eight-hour law for women is likely to be fought in the courts, but it is good reading to learn that the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company has denied the published statements that it intended to fight the measure. Possibly other corporations will realize that it is useless to stem the tide of public opinion when so emphatically expressed. Womanhood will surely gain. Commercialism cannot stand successfully in the way. The practical point is that a fair test will show that the shorter workday will net as good results as the longer plan, while contented employees are always an asset to any business.

The passage of the Anti-Injunction Bill of the American Federation of Labor through the California Senate after a sensational fight was commented upon in the last issue. While the vote in the Assembly was negative on the proposition of suspending the constitution, and the lateness of the session prevented further action, yet there are compensating circumstances. If the bill could have been considered earlier, and time given for effective work, it is generally believed that the excellent record of this Legislature on labor enactments would have the anti-injunction measure to its credit. An earlier start at the next session may see the desired result consummated.

From Milwaukee come stories about the large number of unemployed. This is done to discredit the Socialist administration. It is strange—or rather it isn't—that one never reads in the daily papers about the constructive work that has been done in the Wisconsin city, nor of the plans that are under discussion for the future. The "Labor Clarion" is in entire sympathy with men and parties that are striving their best to get somewhere along the advanced line, regardless of the name used. We are more than disinclined to believe that the bad reports sent out are trustworthy. The opposition of press and politicians and fault-finders is a severe handicap, but these factors have been in the game so long that people generally discredit their efforts to decry reform.

LABOR'S LEGISLATIVE GAINS.

There are more victories for labor measures to be chronicled as a result of the session of the California Legislature just adjourned than at any previous gathering of the solons.

In addition to clear gains, labor has benefited materially by the enactment of the initiative and referendum constitutional amendment, as well as the recall amendment including the judiciary. The Women's Suffrage Bill was also heartily supported by the trade-union representatives.

John I. Nolan of the San Francisco Labor Council won the commendation of all by his sterling work as legislative agent. He was always on guard, and possesses the faculty of making friends of all with whom he comes in contact. He was assisted by a number of men representing other labor bodies, among whom may well be mentioned that competent veteran, L. B. Leavitt of Vallejo, who had credentials from the California State Federation of Labor.

Mr. Nolan has supplied the "Labor Clarion" with the following synopsis of some of the laws enacted, although one or two have not been signed by Governor Johnson to date:

"The limiting of the working hours of females to eight in any twenty-four and forty-eight in any week in all manufacturing and commercial industries except the perishable fruit and vegetable industry.

"An employers' liability act, compensating for death or injury to employees, and denying employers' defense of 'assumption of risk' and 'fellow-servant rule.'

"Abolishing of pay-check system. Makes employers pay in cash or checks negotiable at banks. Compelling employers to pay when employees quit, and at least once a month.

"Penalizing railroads for failure to carry full crews on all trains. Ends unmanning of trains to risk of life and limb.

"The protection of children by laws raising the labor age from fourteen to fifteen years; forbidding boys or girls under eighteen from working between 10 p. m. and 5 a. m.; compelling all children under fifteen to go to school.

"Providing for local and State inspection of weights and measures, to prevent fraud by sellers.

"Giving the Governor power to appoint the State Labor Commissioner and revoke his commission at the Governor's pleasure.

"Forbidding the putting of union labels on non-union-made garments.

"Manufacturers must properly label all up-holstered goods made with shoddy. This protects buyers from fraud.

"The creating of a board of barber examiners, making for sanitary shops.

"The changing of the policy of the mechanics' lien law, so that the sub-contractor and material men are given direct lien on the property.

"The standardizing of electrical equipment in the interests of the safety of workers.

"Regulating the construction of subways and manholes to save life and limb.

"Forcing advertisers for labor to state the truth when there are strikes or lockouts in the trade.

"Establishing of free labor bureaus under the State Labor Commissioner in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

"Compelling the employment of signal men at the hatches of ships, to warn workers of danger.

"The inspection of mines by a State inspector, to prevent danger to workers.

"Limiting the day's work of railroad employees to sixteen consecutive hours. Many train accidents are due to railroads working men until too weary to be alert.

"The repealing of the law making it a misdemeanor to entice seamen from ships. By this law seamen were often forced by cruel and grasping owners and captains to desert, without pay.

"Net container bill, providing that all containers shall have printed outside the net weight, and also requiring the name of the manufacturer or producer to appear on the label."

Mr. Nolan intends to leave for the east next Monday to attend the executive board meeting of the International Molders' Union. He will present his detailed report to the Labor Council tonight (Friday), and we expect to print it in full in next week's issue of the "Labor Clarion."

DEVELOPMENTS IN GARMENT STRIKE.

The Chicago garment workers' strike was fully terminated on March 13th, when a final agreement was announced between the firm of Hart, Schaffner & Marx and its employees. By the terms of the agreement the workers are granted practically every concession for which they fought for months, and the unionists are jubilant over the outcome. The settlement was to have been made by an arbitration board of three members, but was finally reached through conferences between the members of the firm, the employees, Attorney Carl Meyer for the firm, and Clarence Darrow for the employees.

President Thomas A. Rickert of the United Garment Workers of America, Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the Women's Trade Union League, and John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, were present at every meeting.

Certain increases of wages were granted and maximum hours of labor per week were agreed to. Rest-rooms are to be provided for women employees. Also, any employee has a right to present his grievance to the firm, either personally or through a body of his fellow workmen, and should an adjustment fail to be reached through this medium, a standing arbitration board, consisting of Attorneys Meyer and Darrow, has been appointed for two years as the final court of appeal.

NEWS OF THE LABEL LEAGUE.

The Woman's Union Label League held an enthusiastic meeting on March 21st. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. E. H. O'Donnell; first vice-president, Mrs. Paul Scharrenberg; second vice-president, Mrs. Ethel Matlock; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Hannah Nolan; conductor, Mrs. Mary Carson; sergeant-at-arms, Maud Edwards; door keeper, Benj. Schonhoff; trustees—Maud Younger, Daisy Mank, Rose Myers.

A report on the Women's Eight-Hour Bill was received, and letters of thanks ordered sent the Senators who voted for the bill. John I. Nolan was commended for his assistance, and the Governor highly praised for his attitude toward the measure.

The league decided to again visit the various organizations in behalf of the union label.

THREE CASH PRIZES OFFERED.

The Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council has decided to offer three prizes—\$15, \$10 and \$5—for the three best designs for a billboard advertisement at Recreation Park. Now that baseball fans are legion, and the attendance to see the national game is exceeding that of past years, the Label Section thought the opportunity one that should not be permitted to pass by. The billboard space is about 10x30 feet. It doesn't matter whether you talk English or baseball, you are eligible to send into the Label Section, 316 Fourteenth street, San Francisco, your design. Your chance is as good as the next person's for winning a prize. The central idea is to present to the eyes of the public an "ad" boosting the union label to the best possible advantage.

"Honor and fame from no condition rise; act well thy part—there all the honor lies."—Pope.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.**A Program for Social Reform.**

A tendency in the Republic which threatens to obstruct a program of social reform has taken the form in our day of an unusual type of lawlessness. This most dangerous type of lawlessness is quasi-legal in form and therefore doubly insidious and endangering.

The lawless sale of "delicatessen" on Sunday is not as serious as the legalized bestowal of pardons on Monday, or the outwardly legal sale of franchises, at special rates, on Tuesday.

The confidence of the masses in the justice of law is impaired when it is felt that the forms of law are sufficiently pliable and plastic in the hands of hypershrewd and not underpaid legal counsel to cover any violation of the spirit of the law.

The most dangerous form of lawlessness is that which seeks to win for lawless practices and anarchic concepts the name and sanction of the law. The history of the disenfranchisement of the negro embodies the peculiarly lawless endeavor to gain the warrant and sanction of the law for fundamentally anarchic courses.—Stephen S. Wise, in April "Pacific Monthly."

* * *

The Alien Land Bill and the Japanese.

The passage by the Senate of a bill prohibiting further acquisition of land in California by aliens not eligible to become citizens of the United States is avowedly aimed at the Japanese, but applies to all aliens other than whites or those of "African descent," in accordance with the terms of the Federal naturalization law.

Japan does not allow aliens to acquire title to any of her soil, although they may lease it for an indefinite period of years. And most other foreign nations likewise exclude aliens from land ownership. So neither Japan nor China, nor any other foreign country, is in a position to complain of the bill in question.

This measure in no way conflicts with the new Japanese treaty, which insures to the citizens of both Japan and the United States rights of travel and residence in either country, "and to own or lease and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses and shops, to employ agents of their choice, and to lease land for residential and commercial purposes."

It will be noted that the leasing of land for agricultural purposes is not a treaty right. And while such leasing by aliens is permitted in California, the Japanese will continue to get possession of land and compete injuriously in farming and fruit growing, to the injury of the State. So far as present effects on the horticultural industry and the character of the rural population are concerned, it makes practically little difference whether Japanese own the orchards, vineyards, farms or berry patches, or merely lease them from year to year or for terms of years.

Many California orchards, vineyards and farms owned by whites are in the hands of Japanese lessees. This is an evil the pending bill leaves untouched.

The Anti-Alien Land Bill is good, so far as it goes; but it cannot give substantial relief, so long as leasing of agricultural lands is permitted by the same race at which the measure is aimed.—Sacramento "Bee."

* * *

President Gompers Refers to Advances.

If labor unions did nothing else than call attention to the misery that abounds, their existence would be justifiable, but they have done more, they have not only called attention to the effects, they have shown the causes.

They have done more still; they have produced the remedies, upon the merits and demerits of which professors, editors and ministers now discuss and advocate.

Labor unions have produced thinkers and educators from out their own ranks, and have drawn

students and teachers from the wealthy and professional. And more yet; while doing this, they have bettered the condition of thousands of families, by securing higher wages, shorter hours and greater independence, individually and collectively. The result is something to be proud of. The carpenter, the printer, the cigar maker, the clerk, the shoemaker, tailor, working long hours on short rations, have stepped boldly to the front and worked revolution in American thought. It is a fact, beyond cavil.—Samuel Gompers.

* * *

New Statistics on Labor Efficiency.

Formerly it required twenty hours of human labor to place 100 tons of ore on railroad cars. Today, aided by machinery, two hours of human labor will accomplish the same task.

Formerly it required 240 hours of human labor to transfer twenty tons of coal from canal boats to bins 400 feet distant. Today machinery will accomplish the same work in twenty hours.

On a bonanza farm in California wheat was produced at a cost of 3½ cents per bushel.

Professor Herzeg of Austria has estimated that 5,000,000 people, with the help of modern machinery, could support a population of 20,000,000 people with all the necessities and small luxuries of life, working one and one-half hours each day. Today 100 men make 250,000 bricks where twelve years ago they produced only 30,000 bricks.

Today 850 "hands" in one factory produce 225,000,000 matches a day. Seventeen years ago 5000 "hands" in thirty-six factories produced only 140,000,000 a day.

* * *

An Object Lesson.

A verdict has been rendered that no one can be held legally responsible for the recent frightful fire in a Newark factory, by which more than a score of luckless young women lost their lives. The building was fifty years old, the floors were saturated with oil, and the insurance company had charged 50 per cent above the usual rate for insuring it, "because it was known to be a fire-trap." The fire escape proved wholly inadequate, and this holocaust of innocent young lives was the result.

For years, New Jersey suffragists have been petitioning the Legislature for adequate factory laws and a sufficient number of inspectors. The Legislature refused to appropriate the cash. Many of the women petitioning were taxpayers, but they had no vote on the expenditure of their money. Some members of the Legislature regarded it as an impertinence for them, as non-voters, even to petition. Jean Van Ruypen Struthers, writes: "One member, while voting against any increase in outlay, took occasion to allude to the 'encroachment of this woman suffrage idea, which is trying to teach men how to mind their own business.'"

Thousands of factories in New York and New Jersey are said to be in an equally bad condition. Yet we are still told that women have all the rights they ought to want.

In Chicago and Philadelphia, within a few days, terrible fires have cost the lives of a large number of brave firemen. In Chicago, the fire was at the stock yards. The defiance of the fire laws by the great packing companies had been called to the attention of the city government by the very Fire Chief who has now lost his life in a gallant effort to cure what should have been prevented. But "Big Business" had so much political pull that nothing had been done about the matter. Jane Addams, in one of her lectures on woman suffrage, tells how a very conservative woman from the interior of Sicily, now living in Chicago, was converted to equal suffrage by finding out that, if women had the ballot, they would have more power to secure adequate fire escapes. Mothers who have brought human life into the world, realize what it is worth.—"The Woman's Journal."

A LETTER FROM THE SOUTH.

Contributed by Los Angeles Strike Committee.

Who said the judges should be subject to the recall? Certainly it was not the business men. The following is one of the many reasons why the working class to a man should work to this end, in and out of season.

T. K. Matthews, a machinist, who was out of work, was arrested by a detective by the name of O'Brien, was hauled before a police judge by the name of Chambers on the heinous charge of vagrancy. Matthews admitted he was out of work for some time, not through any fault of his, he having been at work at Riverside until two months ago, he came back to Los Angeles to try and obtain work at his trade. The judge had the case investigated, and found Matthews' statement to be correct. Nevertheless the judge sentenced him to a term of six months in a non-union shop. He worked there one day only. He could not stand it any longer, one day even is too much for any decent man to work among non-unionists.

Workingmen, how do you like such treatment? Has it ever occurred to you that there is a remedy for such things? If you know what it is why don't you apply it? If you don't know the remedy, study a little during your spare moments, and we will soon get results.

See what has occurred in Bakersfield during the past week. A committee of eminently respectable business men put one of your brother workers aboard a train against his will and forced him to leave town, for the alleged reason that he had assaulted a non-unionist and broken his jaw. If these respectable gentlemen had any evidence to convict this brother, he would not have been permitted to leave town. He would be held fast until such time as they could railroad him to prison or shanghai him.

The strike is being prosecuted so successfully that the M. and M. are driven to their wits' end. Even the non-unionists are rebelling at the benevolent despotism of the "Industrial Freedomsites." Ten of them left one shop this week and a lesser number from struck shops. So there is ample reason for them to lose their heads.

Notwithstanding the raising of the Otis strike, saying that everything is running smooth, the fact remains that the shops are crippled worse now than at any time since the strike began. There is no need of any apprehension in regard to the outcome of the Metal Trades' strike.

We are adding about 200 members every week to the ranks of union labor. We desire to call the attention of our friends in the north to the fact that the Board of Public Works in Los Angeles is advertising for men in several papers to work on the Los Angeles aqueduct, which is on strike against rotten food and small wages.

When this project first started, the citizens and taxpayers of this city were promised that none but natives of Los Angeles would be employed, but now, on account of the strike, the Board of Public Works is advertising for strike breakers and are willing to pay their way to Los Angeles. Another example of so-called "good government" here.

The working people are throwing off that old fear and conservatism that at one time dominated the workers of this city, never again to return. We are fast building up a town of men and women with a spirit second to none in this country. This fight is a blessing in disguise.

Ten years of ordinary activity would not have accomplished what this strike has in ten months, and too much credit cannot be given to the men who initiated and financed this fight. It has been conducted on lines never excelled in any part of this country, and as to the disbursing of money being sent here by the loyal trade unionists of this country, and in particular California, the final accounting will show that it went through clean hands.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held March 24, 1911.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m. by Vice-President Rosenthal. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Roll Call of Officers—President Kelly absent; Delegate Reardon appointed vice-president pro tem.

Credentials—Journymen Horseshoers—Edward Maloney, vice Phil Smith. Ice Wagon Drivers—F. J. Noble, vice R. J. McDowell. Bakers—August Schumacher, vice Wm. Wright. Boot and Shoe Workers—Frank McGlinchy, vice E. H. Lomasney. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From International Jewelry Workers' Union, request for assistance in local demand for union label. From National Brewing Co., Buffalo Brewing Co., and John Rapp & Sons, stating that they would comply with the request of the Council in having all printing done in local shops. From Senator Richard Welch, acknowledgment of receipt of Council's protest against Assembly Bill No. 1106. From Senator N. W. Thompson, acknowledgment of receipt of resolutions in reference to Armenians.

Referred to Executive Committee—Proposed wage scale and agreement of Cracker Bakers' Auxiliary.

Referred to Label Section—From Central Labor Union of Holyoke, Mass., request for moral assistance in their battle with paper trust.

The following resolutions were received from Gas and Water Workers No. 9840, and on motion, indorsed:

"Whereas, In 1908 the voters of San Francisco approved a bond issue of \$5,200,000 for a salt water fire-protection system, and a large amount of those bonds have been sold and there is money available to go on with this work, but the people who have undertaken the contracts have apparently gone to sleep on the job, as they have only about twenty-five men working at the present time, when they should have at least one thousand men employed, and

"Whereas, The taxpayers are not only paying interest on the bonds sold, but are also paying (we are reliably informed) approximately \$127,000 per month more in insurance premiums than they will when this system is installed and in operation, besides paying several thousand dollars per month to the Spring Valley Water Company for the use of their fire hydrants, and

"Whereas, Contracts were let for about fifty miles of this work and the work started about eight months ago, and at the present time only about twelve miles have been completed; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we request the San Francisco Labor Council to communicate with His Honor, the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors and the Board of Public Works and urge upon them the necessity of compelling the contractors to go on with this work and fulfill the contracts they have entered into with the city."

The secretary announced the result of the referendum vote on the question of the advisability of a universal label. He stated he found 58 in favor, 14 against. The communications on this subject were referred to the Label Section.

Reports of Unions—Jewelry Workers—Six firms have signed agreement; progressing nicely. Carpenters No. 483—Have appointed a committee to visit affiliated unions to protest regulations prohibiting small packages on pay-as-you-enter cars. Shoe Clerks—Request that a demand be made for their card; "Walk-Over Shoe Store" employing non-union men. Electrical Workers No. 151—Extend thanks to the Council for assistance in passage of Electrical Workers' bills. Newspaper Carriers—Hope

that all unionists and friends will demand union button of carriers. Laundry Wagon Drivers—Have settled with Cerciati's Laundry; will proceed to other laundries.

Label Section—Reported that Woman's Union Label League will inaugurate campaign for demand of union-labeled products and will cooperate with Label Section.

Executive Committee—Reported at length upon the situation surrounding Journeymen Tailors No. 2, due to the lockout and strike of Independent Tailors' Protective Union, and submitted the following opinion for approval:

"The committee, with much regret, finds itself unable to interfere with the agreement of these two organizations, which has the indorsement of the Journeymen Tailors' International Union of America, and that since up to the time of this dispute the firm of Jacobs & Co. have run their shop under an unorganized basis, or with the Independent Tailors, all this committee can see to be done is for Mr. Jacobs to continue upon the same relative basis upon which his shop has been run, as the Journeymen Tailors' Local Union refuses to organize said shop.

"We thoroughly disagree with the piece-work system, and offer the advice to the independent organization to seriously consider a change of policy in this regard, as we are of the opinion that the piece-work system is iniquitous and out of line with progressive trade-union policy.

"We take occasion (this being the second case of this kind that has come before us) to advise Journeymen Tailors No. 2 to be careful and discreet as to the support of a policy of piece work, since its organization is on record nationally for the week-work system, and that unless they take some action which will secure for stores willing to comply with fair conditions the union label of their trade, this committee will recommend to the Council the advisability of the discontinuance of agitation for the use of Tailors' union label."

On motion the recommendation was concurred in.

The committee recommended the indorsement of wage scale and agreement of Paste Makers' Union, provided the sanction of the A. F. of L. was secured; concurred in. Also recommended indorsement of wage scale and agreement of Baggage Messengers' Union; concurred in.

At this time the Council considered a communication and resolution from the Merchant Tailors' Association requesting the Council to exert its influence toward the standardizing of wages and hours in the tailoring trade of this city, and pledging themselves to abide by a properly-regulated standard system.

It was moved that the Council appoint a committee of five to confer with Independent Tailors' Protective Union, Journeymen Tailors No. 2, and Merchant Tailors' Association, to attempt an adjustment of this matter and report their findings back to the Council before coming to a conclusion; motion carried.

The chair appointed Bros. Hurley, Schulberg, Decker, Rose and the secretary.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

The minutes of the General Strike Campaign Committee were read and ordered filed.

New Business—The secretary was directed to use his endeavors to secure an adjustment of the Tailors' trouble with two firms in this city.

It was also moved that this Council request the General Secretary-Treasurer of Tailors' Union to come to San Francisco and be a part of the conference on the subject of standardizing wage and hours; and further, that the local union also stand instructed to communicate with their National Secretary-Treasurer to that end; motion carried.

Two communications, one from Laundry Wag-

on Drivers and the other from Laundry Workers No. 26, requesting that the boycott on Cerciati's Laundry be raised.

Delegate Towne (Engineers No. 64) stated that his union had a grievance with this institution, and moved that the raising of this boycott be laid over for one week; motion carried.

It was moved that the matter of declaring a boycott on H. Wreden & Co. lay over one week; motion carried.

Delegate Parker moved that it be the sense of the Council that all resolutions passed by it be printed in the official minutes; motion carried.

Bro. T. W. Kelly addressed the Council thank-

The Best Way

to help make San Francisco a million by 1915 is to

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

"LUNDSTROM" HATS

have been made here by the best Union workmen since 1884.

Considering Quality and Style they are equal to the world's best.

To make shopping more convenient, we have stores in five different localities.

Lundstrom's Exclusive Hat Stores

1178 Market Street 2640 Mission Street
26 Third Street
72 Market Street 605 Kearny Street

UNION MADE



CARROLL CRAWFORD

(MEMBER S. F. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 21)
REGISTERED OPTOMETRIST
EXPERT OPTICIAN

3020 Sixteenth Street Between Mission and Valencia

Open Tues., Thurs. and Sat. evenings until 8 o'clock for benefit of those unable to call during the day. Glasses to order from \$2.50 up

Boom the Label

Modern Methods
First-Class Work



EAGLE LAUNDRY CO.

53 to 67 COLTON STREET

The only
LAUNDRY
USING THE
UNION LABEL

Ring up { Market 1511
or Home M 1511

ESTABLISHED 1853

Thomas
THE CLEANSER

The Largest and Most Up-to-Date Works on Pacific Coast
27 Tenth St., :: San Francisco

Phone us { Market 230
Home J 2300

BRANCHES: 135 POWELL STREET
266 SUTTER STREET
1453 POLK STREET
1158 McALLISTER STREET
1164 BROADWAY, OAKLAND

HIGHEST CLASS DYEING AND CLEANING

MEN'S SUITS IN 48 HOURS

F. THOMAS Parisian Dyeing and Cleaning Works

ing the delegates for the indorsement it had given the International Typographical Convention souvenir program. It was moved that the Council subscribe for one page in this program, and that it be turned over to Label Section to utilize; motion carried.

Delegate Lacey of Painters' District Council was granted the privilege of the floor, and thanked the Council for its assistance in the passage of the bill in which Painters were interested, namely, that of providing an inspector for scaffolding, etc.

Receipts—Steam Engineers, \$12; Undertakers, \$6; Bottle Caners, \$2; Ship Drillers, \$6; Stereotypers, \$4; Waitresses, \$10; Photo Engravers, \$4; Bartenders, \$12; Milkers, \$2; Marble Workers, \$6; Musicians, \$42; Gas and Water Workers, \$12; Horseshoers, \$4; Sugar Workers, \$4; Leather Workers, \$12; Steam Shovel Men, \$12; Bakery Drivers, \$8; Bill Posters, \$2. Total, \$160.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, telegram, messenger fees, etc., \$8; stenographer, \$20; assistant stenographer, \$18; John I. Nolan, \$42; donation, Central Labor Council, Lincoln, Neb., \$10; I. Upham, stationery, \$8.20; Panama-Pacific Exposition Committee, first payment on stock, \$100. Total, \$246.20.

Adjourned at 10:15 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

ANOTHER WARNING FROM THE SOUTH. From the Bakery and Confectionery Workers.

To Organized Labor and Friends: Beware of what you buy and eat, especially the goods made by the Bishop Cracker and Candy Company of Los Angeles.

On February 22d the cracker bakers and helpers of Los Angeles called an open meeting at the Labor Temple for the purpose of organizing a union, under charter from the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.

On February 24th Mr. Bishop locked out all who had attended the meeting, declaring that he was for the "open shop." He is now trying to operate his cracker department with two strike breakers from Kansas City.

The Los Angeles Central Labor Council tried to adjust the dispute and have the men and girls put back to work, pending arbitration, but Mr. Bishop refused to listen to any proposition from the unions.

The Central Labor Council has indorsed the stand taken by the bakers, and request all workmen and friends not to purchase any of the Bishop products. The special brands are: Bis-Bis, Princess, Cupid Chips, candies, jellies, jams, beans, soups, catsup, crystallized fruits, etc. Everything bearing the name of Bishop of Los Angeles is unfair.

The following firms manufacture union-made crackers: American Biscuit Co., Standard Biscuit Co., Mutual Biscuit Co. of San Francisco. Union-made candies can be had of Casey Candy Company of Butte, Montana.

FROM THE SOCIALISTS.

"Sanction for Revolution—Hints from History" is the subject to be discussed by J. Edward Morgan next Sunday night, April 2d, in Germania Hall, Fifteenth and Mission streets. Mr. Morgan was formerly an organizer for the Western Federation of Miners.

Father (to lazy son): "I can't imagine how you can dislike work. To me it's real enjoyment." Son: "Yes, father; but I don't want to give myself up wholly to pleasure!"

Worthy of special notice are our \$20 suits made to order. You'll pay \$30 to \$35 elsewhere. Try one. Neuhaus & Co., Tailors, 506 Market. ***

Thrust and Parry

"Collier's Weekly" turned itself into a sort of pied piper of Hamelin and old rat woman in one to make a fearful, yet bloodless, attack upon the San Francisco rodent. It was so easy for an anaemic special writer to come west, secure the confessions of a few poisoned rats, and then return east to indite some several thousand words about the dangers of the plague.—Los Angeles "Times."

For poetic phrasing, beautiful language and choice diction, Harrison Gray Otis of the infamous "Times" is not renowned. He occupies a field of his own in modern journalism. He is "general" and everything else of vindictiveness, treachery and untruth. Otis will live in history as the union printer who turned renegade, who amassed a fortune through making capital out of "industrial freedom" as a means of further enslavement of the wage earners, and who turned a newspaper that should be reasonably fair, and present the news, into a medium of personal spite. This is not a very alluring picture of a man on the border of the grave, and it is presented sorrowfully—with a knowledge of the possibilities that could easily have been Otis' portion. When a man uses a great daily to malign character and gain control of business and politics, he deserves more than the "Times" proprietor ever can receive. He is a past master in abuse.

"There can be no worse rot than the everlasting talk about 'restoring the power to the people.' The people of this country and State have always had the power to do, politically, whatever they please. And they have always exercised that power. The State and city government which we have now and those which we had last year were alike the governments ordained by the people through the instrumentalities which they themselves provided for the purpose. If it be said that heretofore the people have been deceived and induced to do that which they really did not wish to do, it may be replied that deception is as easy still as ever it was, and just as likely to be practiced in the future as in the past. There is no protection of the people from deception except their own intelligence and attention to civic duties. The power of the people is absolute and never changes. It is a question for reasonable discussion how and through what instrumentalities the people can most conveniently and certainly get the laws and the officials desired by them. But it is not a question to go into hysterics over. Hitherto the American people have thought that they could most surely accomplish their will by the selection of discreet persons, fully informed, to consult with others similarly chosen, and in the give and take of discussion accomplish that which upon the whole seems best or possible. That is representative government."—San Francisco "Chronicle."

While it may be true that the political situation doesn't need "hysterics," the same cannot be said for the "Chronicle's" editorial. The argument that the American people have heretofore selected "discreet persons, fully informed," to make laws, is a gem of an unrare kind. The people are just beginning to realize that many of these fully informed and discreet persons ought to be in the different State penitentiaries. Some of them are already there—much against their will. Others may follow. It is true that the people have always had the power of self-government, and that they are to be blamed for conditions, but there has grown up in this land combinations of wealth, and power, and political and other influences of an entirely vicious and selfish nature that have fooled the people. The latter are catching a glimpse of the light. Restoring the power of government to them is not a myth. The "Chronicle's" ear must be in an aeroplane.

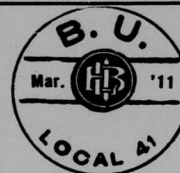
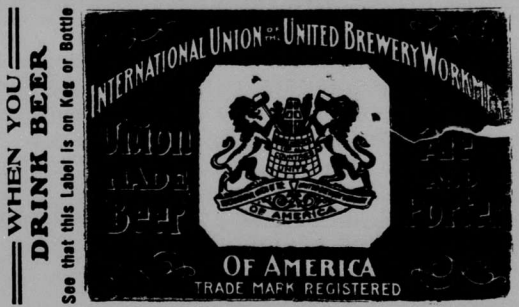
JOINT ACCOUNTS

This bank will open accounts in the name of two individuals, for instance, man and wife, either of whom may deposit money for, or draw against the account.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Savings and Commercial Depts.

783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Mar., Green on White.

Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE
CLOTHING

COR. SIXTH AND MARKET

Agents Carhartt Overalls

Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.



SOMETHING NEW
Perkins Rubber Heel
WILL NOT SLIP

Wears twice as long as others. Costs no more
Keep your money at home
MADE IN SAN FRANCISCO

THE HOME OF THE UNION STAMP

FRANK BROS.

THE BIG CLOTHIERS
For MEN and BOYS

1015 MARKET STREET near SIXTH

The Central Trust Company Of California

Chas. F. Leege, Pres. B. G. Tognazzi, Mgr.

CAPITAL PAID IN, \$1,000,000.00
SURPLUS, - - - \$500,000.00

Check Accounts Solicited.

Interest on Savings Accounts at rate of 4 per cent per annum.

Market and Sansome Streets

BRANCH

624 Van Ness Ave.

Notes in Union Life

Death has called away James Molloy of the sail makers, August Vatter of the brewers, James Robar of the teamsters (No. 216), James Murphy of the gas and water workers, Joseph Dubacher of the milkers, John Waters of the riggers and stevedores, Walter H. Wahn of the milk wagon drivers, and John E. Milne of the Oakland electrical workers.

Last Wednesday night the machinists adopted resolutions of regret on the death of T. T. Williams, the newspaper man of New York. Years ago he aided the machinists in their struggle for the nine-hour workday.

The printing pressmen and assistants are advocating the international convention's appearance in San Francisco in 1915. It will be an appropriate time in more ways than one. Not only will the Panama-Pacific International Exposition be the attraction, but it will be a decade in 1915 since the pressmen met in this city.

The Sacramento Federated Trades Council met for the first time in the new Labor Temple on March 21st. The session was an auspicious occasion. Secretary Alfred Dalton, Jr., of the Labor Temple Association, delivered an interesting address in which he told of the struggle of the association in its endeavor to procure a suitable building site and erect the present home of the trade unionists. "For the past five years it has been a regular order of business at the meetings of the central body to make a report of the progress being made toward the erection of the Labor Temple. Tonight we meet in our five-story Temple, a magnificent monument to organized labor," said Mr. Dalton.

Over in Oakland the declared policy of the lumber dealers for the "open shop" is causing industrial turmoil. The trade-union representatives have agreed to meet with the city officials in an attempt to reach a settlement. It remains to be seen whether the employers will take a similar sensible position.

The molders have added \$200 to their weekly contribution to the Los Angeles strike fund.

Word from the south indicates a continued feeling of dissatisfaction on the part of many of the employers at the oppressive tactics of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. It is only a question of time until a break comes. A large contract has been awarded on the eight-hour and the \$4 a day basis for erecting gas tanks. The firm handling the work belongs to the M. and M. This is a sign, and a good one.

A union of Italians, Greeks and Slavonians, and other nationalities, has been formed under the auspices of the migratory committee of the California State Federation of Labor.

James A. Himmel has organized a union of stenographers, accountants and clerks. A charter has been applied for, and the new organization starts out with a substantial membership.

The eight-hour day is beginning to be advocated all over the country by the machinists. New York State has given notice of intention. Before many years elapse the shorter system will be universal.

A district council of Water, Gas and Electrical Workers is the addition to the departmental council list for San Francisco. This organization will include all unions of the crafts employed by the public-utilities corporations and other concerns that handle water, gas and electricity or that build the transmission apparatus for these products.

Among handsome contributions to the Labor Temple treasury during the week was one of \$2000 from the machinists.

The San Francisco Labor Council has taken a page in the official souvenir of the Typographical Union, which will be issued in connection with the I. T. U. convention next August.

FIGHTING FOR HOME RULE FOR CITIES.

By Carl D. Thompson.

The representatives of the Milwaukee administration are making a great struggle in the State Legislature of Wisconsin for home rule for Milwaukee.

As is well known, no city in America, or in the world, for that matter, enjoys any degree of self-government or home rule. In fact, a city is hardly allowed to do anything without getting the consent of the State Legislature. The idea of the "Sovereignty of the State" has gone to sea it seems in this matter, and the cities are subject to government by the legislatures.

The degree to which the cities are brought into subjection, limited and restricted, is shown by the long list and the nature of the measures which are just now before the State Legislature of Wisconsin, relative to Milwaukee. The following are a few things that the city cannot do without the permission of the Legislature:

1. Build and maintain lavatories.
2. Compel automobiles to have tail-end lights.
3. To compel street-car companies to build and operate lines upon streets over which they have franchises, or else lose them.
4. To purchase, lease, acquire or manufacture plumbing apparatus.
5. To purchase, etc., plants necessary for manufacturing and selling of ice.
6. Secure and operate lodging houses.
7. Build and operate electric lighting plant.
8. Gas plants.
9. Street-car lines.
10. Build model dwellings to be sold or rented to the people.
11. To accept its own bonds or mortgage certificates from depositories as collateral security, etc.
12. Salary of Commissioner of Health in cities.
13. Establish municipal loan department.
14. Referendum on ordinances passed by Council.
15. Recall of any elected official by petition.
16. Initiation of any ordinance or proposition.
17. Municipal slaughter house and cold-storage plant.
18. To establish four municipal hospitals.
19. To give the city the power to take over and manage public utilities now in private hands when voted upon by the people, and to raise the bond limit to enable the city to secure these utilities.
20. Establish office of City Forester.
21. Free medical service and the establishment of free dispensaries.
22. Establish a municipal printing plant.
23. Allow the city to bid on its own work.

SENATORS INVESTIGATE BLACKLIST.

The Illinois State Senate committee for investigating the garment workers' grievances, which sat in Chicago during the recent strike of the Chicago garment workers, reported to the Senate on March 9th. The committee had gone exhaustively into the question of the blacklisting of employees by means of a labor bureau maintained in the Medinah Building, which blacklisting became operative in all the twenty-six houses in the two manufacturers' associations in this industry in the city of Chicago.

This blacklisting system, the committee reported, has produced "a far greater discontent among the workmen in this industry than all other causes combined." The committee believed that the evidence would disclose "that while what are known as association houses do not bar union men from working in their plants, they do draw the line at about 60 per cent." And they were satisfied that wages were no better than they were ten years ago. In view of the fact that the State Board of Arbitration has no power to execute its mandates, and there-

fore is treated with contempt by both employer and employee, a law for compulsory arbitration of controversies was recommended.

"What did papa say?" "He showed me the door." "And what did you say?" "I said it was certainly a very handsome door, but not what I had come to talk about. That made him laugh, and a minute later you were mine."

WHEN ORDERING CUSTOM-MADE TAILORING



Demand of your Merchant Tailor That this Label be Sewed In. It is a Guarantee That They are Strictly Custom Made.

Most Business Men
LIKE GOOD
OFFICE STATIONERY
Regal Typewriter Paper
(124 KINDS)
REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY
WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST
All Office Supply People



If You Don't Like Your Clothes Wear Clancy's Clothes

Everybody likes Clancy's Classy Clothes. They look better, they fit better, they ARE better. Though they cost him more, they cost you less. That's because he puts the goods into them and because Good Union Tailors make them.

There's Style and \$22⁵⁰ Suit
Class in a Clancy

SPECIAL NOTICE

The best \$35 value ever put into a Blue Serge
Suit right now for \$25.00

CLANCY
CLASSY TAILOR
992 MARKET STREET, Opposite 7th St.

Pertinent and Impertinent

The officers of the Labor Council Hall Association are busily engaged in interesting unions in the new Labor Temple project. The faithful few who regularly attend meetings and supervise the work may not reap any reward for the time being, or later, for the matter of that, but they will have the satisfaction some day of watching a handsome structure rear its head upward on the corner of Sixteenth and Capp streets.

A correspondent of the Oakland "Tribune" has it that there is a proposition among San Francisco business men to raise a fund of \$500,000 and present it to General Otis in consideration of his starting in this city a paper to be run on lines parallel with those on which his "Times" in Los Angeles is conducted. The writer in the cross-bay paper says that this new plan is to give Otis the coin and sole control of the business and editorial policy of the paper. The "Labor Clarion" is a little skeptical about the likelihood of a sufficient number of "angels" in San Francisco agreeing to contribute half-a-million dollars as a gift to Harrison Gray Otis. Candidly, we don't think Otis really needs the money. Equally candidly, we don't think San Francisco needs the "industrial freedom" advocated by Otis, nor any examples of the boycott and pressure-through-the-banks "freedom" as known so well in the city of the southland.

Returns from Arizona generally show that the constitution has been ratified by about 78 per cent of the voters. The vote was surprisingly light, being only about 15,000, as compared with 27,000 cast in the Congressional election in 1908. Only Apache County gave a negative majority vote.

The college women of Chicago have joined the working women in their effort to have at this session of the Legislature the "ten-hour law" extended in its application to many more occupations. At the instigation of Mrs. Benjamin E. Page there was held on February 23d a mass meeting of college women, presided over by Mrs. J. S. Blackwelder, and addressed by Mrs. Raymond Robins, Mrs. Frances Squire Potter, Miss Marion McShea, Miss S. P. Breckinridge and Miss Katherine Coman.

The United Mine Workers of America doesn't stand for any color line. During the recent convention in Columbus, Ohio, it developed that colored delegates were refused the use of passenger elevators at the Hotel Normandie, and were required to use the freight elevator. The officers of the convention were quartered at the hotel, but the convention ordered that they secure other accommodation, and delegates stopping at the hotel be requested to leave or be fined.

In addition to being the largest city of the world, London will now undertake to become the greatest port in the world. Engineers have been studying the water-traffic problem of that city for years, and now a plan is entered upon which will involve an expenditure of \$70,000,000, and will provide a channel of the Thames 1000 feet wide and 30 feet in depth, with many miles of docks.

Henceforth there will be no more "Standing Room Only" signs in New York, as no standers will be permitted, by order of the police board on a recent Supreme Court decision.

As the traveler pays less for the upper berth, he will realize that the cost of high living has been reduced.

Cleveland has a municipal cold storage plant as a feature of its public market. It is now proposed to enlarge this, and rent its space to grocers, butchers and individuals generally, so that produce may be carried over from times of cheapness to times when it is dear, and the market be thus equalized.

The "Revolt" is to be the name of the Socialist's new paper. The first issue is expected about May 1st.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

By James O'Connell,

President International Association of Machinists.

The New York "Call," a daily Socialist paper, published a statement February 23, 1911, sent out by the Pan-American Press, a news bureau of Washington, in which item it was stated that Congress had passed a bill giving the eight-hour day to 25,000 workmen.

The article itself was a misrepresentation of facts, because Congress had not passed the eight-hour legislation when the statement was sent out. On the contrary, when the bill went to the Senate, the eight-hour day was stricken out of about half the boats passed in the House of Representatives, so that instead of Congress applying the eight-hour day to battleships and other boats to be built, when the bill finally passed Congress it only provided for the eight-hour day applying to two battleships and four submarine torpedo boats.

I give the above information in order that you may have the truth as to just what was done by the last Congress, without any desire to detract in any way from the work accomplished during the last session of Congress, but in order that you may know exactly what was done. The credit of this success is not due to any one person, but belongs to the American Federation of Labor, the Metal Trades Department, which paid the salary and expenses of a member of our association as a legislative representative at Washington, and paid all expenses of printing, postage, telegrams, etc., in connection with the work. Our Grand Lodge did its part. The State organizations, central bodies, and organized labor generally throughout the country came to our assistance. We have made splendid progress, and will do more at the next Congress.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' CASE.

President Matthew Woll of the International Photo-Engravers' Union stopped over in Cleveland a couple of weeks ago and addressed the local union. He was not in the least bit disturbed by the Massachusetts Supreme Court decision in which the injunction proceedings in the Boston lower court were upheld.

"The bosses have got the decision," he said, "and we have got the conditions we fought for, and are going to hold them. There are only seven or eight men still out, and they will be back at work before long. Nearly all the photo-engravers of North America are in our union—there are not half a dozen non-union craftsmen west of the Mississippi river, aside from those in the Los Angeles 'Times,' and the east is nearly as well organized. So we are not worrying much, and will stay in any fight that is forced upon us, as is proven in Boston, and let our opponents bump their heads against a stone wall to their hearts' delight."

The Massachusetts Supreme Court made the injunction against the photo-engravers permanent and awarded the non-union firm of Folsom and Sunergren damages to the amount of \$500.

A plain, motherly woman, a German by birth and a Coloradoan by adoption, drove a team of horses over the sixteen miles between her ranch and the State capitol building. She had provided breakfast for her ranch hands first. Then she entered the Eighteenth General Assembly and addressed the men before her in a speech that rang through Colorado. She has been sent to the Legislature by the farmers of her community because they believe that she will secure the legislation for them which they have so far failed to get. She expects to have a law passed compelling all farmers to take precautions against the spreading of the grasshopper plague—a careless neighbor may cause the destruction of the most carefully-guarded field of alfalfa. She hopes, too, to protect farmers in regard to the cream tests, the conditions now being consid-

ered so unfair that many farmers refuse to conduct dairies under them, and the State is obliged to import dairy products from Kansas. Another of Mrs. Riddle's plans is to help the women of the ranches. She wants experts appointed to travel through the State, instructing the women in simple sanitation truths, nursing, and the possibilities of social pleasures.

A little boy in one of the St. Louis schools recently defined a comma as "the place where you ought to take a breath in writing," which was his conception of a pause.

New Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton
Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.
Week Beginning this Sunday Afternoon.
MATINEE EVERY DAY.
THE STANDARD OF VAUDEVILLE.

A WONDERFUL NEW SHOW

CLAUDE GILLINGWATER & CO. in "The Awakening of Minerva"; MILE. BIANCI FROELICH in Her Terpsichorean Repertoire; BURR McINTOSH & CO., in "The Ranchman"; COAKLEY, HANVEY and DUNLEVY; FOUR KONEZ BROTHERS; MULLEN & CORELLI; ALCEDE CAPITAINE; NEW DAYLIGHT MOTION PICTURES; BINNS, BINNS & BINNS.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONES DOUGLAS 70. HOME C 1570.



James A. Sorensen
Pres. and Treas.
14K, 18K, 22K
WEDDING RINGS

Sorensen Co.

Reliable Jewelers
and Opticians

Eyes Examined FREE by Expert Optician.

Largest and finest assortment in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, Opera Glasses, Umbrellas and Silver Novelties.

715 Market St., next Call Bldg.
2593 Mission St., near 22d.
All watch repairing warranted for 2 years.

For Fine Clothes, go to

M. SIDLOWSKI



Merchant Tailor

A Full Line of Imported and Domestic Suitings
Constantly on Hand

421 PACIFIC BUILDING

Cor. 4th and Market Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO

Phones, Douglas 3812 Residence, Park 4129

PATRONIZE

ONLY THOSE

NICKELODEONS

AND

Moving Picture Shows

Displaying this Label in the Ticket Office



It Means to Us What Your
Label Means to You



Moving Picture Operators' Union

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held last Tuesday, March 28th, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

L. De Mirs, Federation member, was admitted to full membership in Local No. 6.

Reinstated to membership in good standing: K. Veress, W. D. Nixon.

Transfers deposited by T. W. Weeks, pianist, Local No. 189; Jean B. DuRocher, drums, Local No. 99.

Permission was granted members to volunteer services for benefit performance for consumptives of California, to be given at Princess Theatre, at a near date.

The next regular meeting of the Branch will be held on Thursday, April 6, 1911, at the headquarters, Bercovitch Building, Twelfth and Broadway, Oakland. Members are requested to attend.

A Musicians' Union has been organized at Medford, Oregon. Mr. W. A. Ames, a member of this local, is the president.

Scottish Rite Hall, Van Ness Avenue and Sutter street, has been placed in Class C list of halls; Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Avenue, in Class E.

At a special meeting of the union, held Monday, March 27th, a new cap was adopted. The committee is arranging for the emblem, etc., and will have full particulars by next week as to where orders shall be sent, prices, etc. F. Gaschlin is chairman of the committee.

Members knowing themselves owing dues and assessments for past quarter will please call and pay same to A. S. Morey, financial secretary, and avoid publication.

The regular monthly meeting of the Drummers' Club will be held next Wednesday, April 5th, at 2:30 p. m., at 68 Haight street. All members are requested to attend, as business of importance will be acted upon. Lockers have been placed in the following halls: Puckett's, Church street, near Market; Maple, Polk and California streets; Mission Turner, Eighteenth street; Saratoga, Valencia street near 13th; Auditorium Annex, Fillmore and Page streets; Golden Gate Hall, Sutter street; Maple and Central Halls, Oakland. Dues for the month of April are due and payable to Secretary-Treasurer Wilson. Those desiring keys can secure them by applying to the secretary.

LIBERAL LEAGUE.

Organized on broad humanitarian lines to aid the cause of political, religious and industrial liberty in Mexico at the present time—and elsewhere as occasions may arise.

Men and women who believe that human rights are the paramount issue, are urged to unite, so that their sympathy may be given concrete expression.

League branches are forming throughout the land.

Business meetings are held Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at Jefferson Square Hall, 925 Golden Gate Ave.

A course of lectures dealing with Mexico will be delivered on Thursdays, 8 p. m., at same address.

Temporary office: 1876 Mission street. Jos. Moore, secretary.

"My dear," said a wife who had been married three years, as she beamed across the table on her lord and master, "tell me what first attracted you to me? What pleasant characteristic did I possess which placed me above other women in your sight?" And her lord and master simply said: "I give it up!"

"Wondrous is the strength of cheerfulness; altogether past calculation its power of endurance." —Carlyle.

The Name of S. N. WOOD & CO. and good clothing are inseparable

You play "safe" when you buy one of our
Suits or Spring Overcoats for

\$15

(Others up to \$40)

Union-Made

"Wood-Made is Well-Made"

Long experience has made us dependable. We couldn't retain our reputation for good clothes any longer than you can hold a handful of sand, unless we continually lived up to our policy of building our suits and overcoats honestly out of the best materials, even in the "hidden parts." The fact that we have built up an enormous business in the past 26 years, and are today the leading clothiers of San Francisco is an argument you can not afford to overlook when you are considering the purchase of your new suit.

"Go to Wood's for Satisfaction"

S. N. WOOD & CO.

The Satisfactory Union Store.

Cor. Market and 4th Streets

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL HALL ASSOCIATION.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a resolution and order of the Board of Directors of the San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association, a corporation, unanimously adopted at a meeting of said board, duly called and noticed, and duly held on the 29th day of March, 1911, at the office of said corporation, San Francisco, California, a meeting of the stockholders of said corporation is hereby called for, and will be held at the office of said corporation, No. 316 Fourteenth street, San Francisco, California (said place of meeting being the principal place of business of said corporation, and where said Board of Directors usually meets), on THURSDAY, the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1911, at 8 o'clock p. m. of said day, for the purpose of considering and acting upon the proposition to increase the capital stock of said corporation to the amount and sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand (\$250,000) Dollars, the same to be divided into 25,000 shares, of the par value of Ten (10) Dollars each.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. P. McCABE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Dated March 29th, 1911.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Standard Box Factory.
United Cigar Stores.
Washington Square Theatre, Powell-Montgomery.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

An average attendance was noted at last Sunday's meeting. The election laws were amended as proposed by the executive committee; with the exception of one dissident, the vote was unanimous. The main object is to provide ways and means for a secret vote. The counting will be done in the rooms at headquarters, after the identity of the chapel turning in votes has been lost.

Miss Katherine G. Brown, James DuPont Adams, Richard DeVore Bessac, Maximilian Jochner and William Neely (apprentice) were elected to membership. Further time was asked to consider the applications of S. H. Brunnett and Robert Leland Smith.

Baldo K. Scar, R. H. Jury and H. H. Snell applied for membership. The committee will meet at headquarters on Monday evening, April 10th.

Thirty-nine cards were received and forty-one were withdrawn during the month.

Miss Katherine G. Brown, R. DeVore Bessac, Max Jochner and Wm. Neely (apprentice) were obligated by President White.

A special committee of seven job men was ordered appointed to consider the advisability of revising the book and job scale.

The label committee reported at length and gave practical evidence of the good work being done. Readers are again urged to bring in non-label printing. As an inducement, two theatre tickets will be given monthly to the member bringing in the largest number of pieces minus the label. The contest begins tomorrow (April 1st).

W. A. Gallagher offered an amendment proposing that members of the executive, auditing, membership and label committees shall be exempt from paying local dues in excess of 30 cents.

Eugene Donovan presented proposed amendments, the first requiring that where more than one delegate is to be elected to the I. T. U., at least one shall be chosen from the book and job branch, and that attendance at least six meetings during the year shall be a prerequisite of nomination. The second amendment, if adopted, will provide for nearly equal representation on the executive committee between newspaper and book and job branches.

A communication from Salt Lake City Typographical Union favoring an I. T. U. law abolishing piece work was referred to the executive committee.

Mrs. Edna B. Stern wrote thanking the union for sympathy extended at the time her husband —M. L. Stern—passed away.

Reports of standing and special committees showed the organization to be making good progress.

Secretary-Treasurer Leo Michelson received word last Friday that his mother had sustained a paralytic stroke at her home in Indianapolis. His father's health is very poor. Consequently the sad news has had a depressing effect on No. 21's official, and we trust that word of complete recovery will be his portion in the near future.

W. E. Boynton has left the "Examiner" for Medford, Oregon, which place he will make his home, if conditions are to his liking.

H. H. Gould of the "Recorder" chapel leaves for a European trip next week. He visits Italy, Egypt, Stamboul, Austria-Hungary, Germany, France and England. Mr. Gould stands high in the esteem of his fellow-workers, and has other friends who join in the general wish for a pleasant trip.

The Seattle "Union Record" has it that a representative of the Hearst interests was in Seattle a couple of weeks ago looking over the newspaper field. The "Record" intimates that it would be a good idea to help along the possibility.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth Street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—95 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mon., 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 2d Wednesdays, 224 Guerrero.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Boiler Makers, No. 410—J. Toohey; 618 Precita Ave.

Book Binders, Paper Rulers, Paper Cutters and Folding Machine Operators' Union, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandeller Workers, No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters, No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters, No. 304—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cement Workers, No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs, No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays in afternoon, other Fridays in evening, at 395 Franklin. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 2464 California.

Composition Roofers, No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 807 Folsom; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 338 Kearny; meet 1st and 3 Thursday nights.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Elevator Conductors and Starters, No. 13105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors, No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Furniture Handlers, No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardeners' Protective Union, No. 13020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet Thursdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.; office, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Kendrick's Hall, 454 Valencia. Headquarters, same place.

Hatters—C. Davis, secretary, 1178 Market.

Hoisting Engineers, No. 59—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers, No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—W. B. Atkinson, Rec. Sec., 1606 Castro.

Machinists, No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters, No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers, No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders' Union of the Pacific—91 Steuart.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission; headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen, No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen, No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights, No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers, No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, Sec., 443 Franklin.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. L. Kline, secretary, 204 Valencia.

Painters, No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers, No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104—Meet 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510—Meet Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers, No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; J. P. Sherbesman, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters, No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss M. Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237 Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

For Women in Union and Home

Mrs. Belle Lindner Israels is president of the committee on amusements and vacation resources of working girls in New York City. Just now she is trying to secure the use of school houses as social centers, and she is making a study of the dance-hall question in New York City. Her plan is not to abolish dancing, for she says it is a peculiar girl who does not like to dance, and that it is a purely natural desire, but while dancing is the simplest and most natural kind of amusement, it should also be pure and be rid of all the dangers of the average city dance hall. She says the downfall of most of the young people who go wrong can be traced to ungoverned and unregulated amusement resorts, and that the public dancing places should be regulated and licensed; that as the city provides public baths and athletic opportunities, it should also provide places for amusements.

Mrs. Alice W. Manning is the secretary of the Humane Society of Constantinople. This society was organized a few months ago, and it has not only distributed hundreds of leaflets on "Kindness to Animals," which have been printed in various languages, but has also offered prizes to the students of the Roberts College and also to the girls' college at Scutari for an essay on humane education, its economic value and how to promote it.

Mrs. Jeanette Rider, an American woman who has been living in Havana for eleven years, has accomplished very remarkable results in the work for dumb animals. She has organized groups of boys into clubs whose object is kindness to animals, and her work is receiving general commendation from people of importance in Cuba.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan, president of the Consumers' League, has a nimble wit. She presided recently at a meeting where David Bispham, the singer, was present. She slyly remarked, pointing to Mr. Bispham, "I think some music would be agreeable, and 'Nathan said unto David, Thou art the man.'"

According to A. S. B. in "The Woman's Journal," in the United States, out of every one million persons, 129 die by murder; in Canada, only three. In Canada women have the municipal vote. It is not likely that woman suffrage is the cause of the greater security of life in Canada; but the figures are a curious commentary on the anti-suffrage argument that if women voted the laws could not be enforced, and that life and property would become unsafe.

"THE RELIGION OF HENRY GEORGE."

By Herbert S. Bigelow.

To appreciate the full significance of Herbert Bigelow's exposition of "The Religion of Henry George," one must take his writings in their entirety. It is obviously impossible to get the full flavor of even one of these papers into a few selected paragraphs.

The single tax theory has been much misunderstood. In reality, it is not only single, but simple.

What the Single Tax Is.

"Three brothers set out," says Herbert S. Bigelow, "to found homes in the wilderness, to lay the foundations of a new civilization.

"They are resolved first of all to seek the Kingdom of God, and His righteousness. That is, they are determined to solve every problem that they meet on the principle that they are sons of God, and therefore bound to do justice one with another.

"They arrive at last in a beautiful valley. Here they decide to stay. The land is free and sufficient in extent, though limited and confined by river and mountains.

"How shall they divide this land? This is their first question, and the way they settle it will affect their whole social life. But these brothers do not forget that they are to seek first the Kingdom of God; that is, that they are to divide this land justly, so they decide to divide the land between them into three equal parts. They are confident that this is as God would have it, since they cannot impute partiality to God.

"But they discover that in the soil of this valley

there are three distinct grades of fertility. On the best, labor will yield forty bushels of wheat to the acre; on the second grade, twenty; and on the poorest, but ten.

"Obviously, an equal division of the land might be a most unequal distribution of opportunities in the valley. But the brothers do not seek any advantage of each other. They resolve upon the just course. They determine so to divide the land that each brother will have an equal share of each grade, so that none will have less than one-third of the best land nor more than one-third of the poorest.

Acres Not an Equitable Unit.

"But, they discover, to their disappointment, that such a division is not feasible. In fact, the lands are so situated that it is found to be practically a necessity to allow one of the brothers to take and use all of the best land, to treat the second grade land also as a unit, and to compel one of the three to use only the poorest soil.

"How, under such conditions, are they to fill the requirements of God's Kingdom?

"They work it out in this way. They decide to collect from the two favored brothers the premium of location, the annual ground rent—that is, the difference between what their labor can produce on their land and what it would produce on the poorest land, and then to divide this fund equally between themselves.

A Working Example of Single Tax.

"The return to labor on the poorest land is ten bushels. That is wages. There is no ground rent in that. Then on the twenty bushel land,

A. G. CLÉMENT

Merchant Tailor

HAS NOW UNIONIZED HIS TWO STORES

914 Market and 270 Market



SUITS TO ORDER \$25 UP

wages is ten, and ground rent is ten. On the forty bushel land, wages is ten, and ground rent is thirty. To collect a ground rent of thirty from the first brother and ten from the second, and divide the forty equally between the three, would clearly be the same as dividing the land in three equal parts had the land been of uniform value.

"Having determined upon this land policy as the only practical way of observing the righteousness of God, the brothers soon encounter another situation. They require bridges, roads and a school, things for common use, and they begin to seek some just principle by which to determine how much each shall contribute to these common services. Then it occurs to them that instead of dividing their ground rent, they might treat it as public property, use it for the common purposes, and thus avoid the necessity of levying taxes upon each other. This they do, it being the only way they see to found their social and political life upon the Kingdom of God and His righteousness.

"The great social sin of our time will begin to appear when we contrast this simple, just arrangement of land tenure and taxes with the ruthless, unbrotherly and wicked way in which we, the children of God, have actually disposed of the land which God, our Father, gave to us."

DEMONSTRATION IN LOS ANGELES.

Organized labor in Los Angeles is going to hold a monster eight-hour demonstration on Saturday evening, April 15th, consisting of a parade and mass meeting.

It is expected to have fully 30,000 people in line; the near-by cities say that their locals will respond to the call and turn out en masse.

The condition of labor affairs in Los Angeles requires that this demonstration be the largest ever held in southern California, so that opponents will realize that unionists are an economic and political force in the community.

Speakers, prominent in the labor movement, will address the mass meeting at Fiesta Park.

Communications will be sent to the various publications which will keep organized labor in touch with matters connected with the demonstration. Anyone desiring specific information can obtain same by addressing W. A. Engle, Grand Marshal, 202 Union Labor Temple, Los Angeles.

An old lady, who had been leaning over the rail to watch the passengers as they came up the gangway, suddenly approached the captain "Please tell me, sir," she asked, timidly, "what time the boat starts." "It starts, madam, when I give the word," was the haughty reply. "Oh, indeed! I thought it started when the engineer pulled the lever. Thank you very much."

Miss Chatterton (on Atlantic liner): "What will you do when women invade your field?" Wireless operator (smilingly): "They'd never be successful at the business." Miss Chatterton: "Indeed! And why not?" Wireless Operator: "Think of the time they'd waste reading messages not intended for them!"

Store Open Saturday
Evenings Until 10**B. KATSCHINSKI**Store Open Saturday
Evenings Until 10**PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.***"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"***825 MARKET STREET** Opposite Stockton
Commercial Building**SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE**

The World-Famous Shoe of Perfection

The "STACY-ADAMS"**SHOE FOR MEN \$5.00**Strictly Hand-Sewed **THE PAIR**

The Highest Grade "Union-Stamped" Shoe made. Extra Quality Black or Tan Vici Kid—"Nature Shape" Toes, Hand-Welt Soles—These Shoes are made on a combination last that fits snugly over the instep, and also gives ample space across the ball of the foot. If you want Perfect Comfort, Try a Pair.

We are also Agents
for the**"KEYSTONE" Shoes for Men**
"The Best Shoes Made for the Price"—all shapes, all styles,
all leathers—Every Pair Union Stamped.You have over 200 styles **\$250 \$300 \$350 \$400**
to choose from.**DON'T FAIL TO SEE OUR
SPLENDID WINDOW DISPLAY**